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CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, Feb. 9, 1829.

Report of the Committee to whom was referred the Memorial of the Directors of the House for the employment and reformation of Juvenile Offenders, was Read and Committed to—Messrs.

Betton, from Ward No. 1.

Kent, - - - - - 2.

Lincoln, - - - - - 3.

Rayner, - - - - - 4.

Eveleth, - - - - - 5.

Austin, - - - - - 6.

Wetmore, - - - - - 7.

Gibbins, - - - - - 8.

Minns, - - - - - 9.

Abbot, - - - - - 10.

Everett, - - - - - 11.

Cornell, - - - - - 12.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, Feb. 23, 1829.

The Committee to whom was referred the Report of the Committee on the Memorial of the Directors of the Institution for Juvenile Offenders, made a Report which was read and recommitted, with instructions to have such parts of said Report and Documents printed for the use of the Members as the Committee may deem expedient.

Attest.

THOMAS CLARK, CLERK.

To the Honorable City Council, City of Boston.

The Directors of the House for employment and Reformation of Juvenile Offenders, beg leave respectfully to present the following

MEMORIAL.

About two years have elapsed since the above Institution was experimentally established for the benevolent purpose of suppressing vice in its infancy. Long experience having proved that the reclaiming of adult offenders was almost hopeless, the Directors have much satisfaction in congratulating the friends of this Institution, that its success has been far more favorable than was anticipated ; as in many instances the boys have left the Institution creditably in less than a year.

The whole number admitted from its commencement (in August 1826,) to Jan. 1, 1829, is	-	-	-	-	192
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There have been discharged,	18
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“ “ “ indented,	60
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Escaped, mostly at the commencement of the Institution, before sufficient preparation was made for their security,	10
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Remaining in the House on the 1st Jan.	104
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———— 192.

The discipline and moral government established has had a most salutary effect on the members and its lasting influence is apparent in the charac-

ter of those indented, who, with but very few exceptions, are doing well and give satisfaction to their masters.

Notwithstanding the prosperous state of the Institution the Directors have to regret that in some instances they have met with embarrassments in consequence of the too general character of the law by which it was established ; and when it is considered that this is one of the first Institutions of the kind established in this or perhaps any other country, it may be expected that some provision necessary to its operation have been omitted.

Among the existing evils are the following,

1st. It has been objected that the Law is unconstitutional inasmuch as it make no provision for a trial by Jury.

2d. It does not prescribe the manner in which Towns shall be chargeable for the support of pauper children belonging to them, and it leaves it doubtful whether the Directors have any more power in apprenticing than the Overseers of the Poor.

3d. It does not provide that parents and guardians who are able, and whose children receive the benefits of the Institution, should pay for their support.

These objections the Directors consider very important, one instance having already occurred where the question of the constitutionality of the Law was brought before the Supreme Court ; It was however withdrawn at the suggestion of the friends of the Institution.

The Directors also remark that the name given to this Institution has a very unfavourable effect on the members of it : they are often unjustly denominat- ed culprits, and other opprobrious terms, for which

reason they cannot meet their fellow apprentices and associates on respectable footing however deserving they may be. It is also to be feared, that in some instances their masters have treated them with more severity and less kindness from this circumstance.

This we believe to be unjust, when we consider that these unfortunate children, have offended more from the neglect and bad examples of parents than from any vicious disposition.

The Directors observe that a similar Institution at New-York is called the "House of Refuge," which implies protection; the Institution recently established at Philadelphia, also bears the same name, we respectfully suggest that this take the name of Juvenile Institution, as there already exists in this City what is termed "House of Refuge."

The Directors believe that the good effects of this valuable Institution would be much extended if provisions was made in the Law, that the Parents, or Guardians, or Friends of such Children, as have no Parents and who are unable to exercise any moral government over such children, might place them in this Institution by consent of the Directors, requiring pay of such as have the ability.

The importance of this provision will be obvious when it is considered that the Parents of this class of children, are generally those who subsist by daily labour and have neither time nor ability to exercise a moral discipline over them, and are often poor widows; the consequence of which is that their children are mostly brought up in the streets and soon become vagrants, pilferers, and candidates for prison. Many parents of this class, who

would shudder at the thought of complaining of their children before the Police Court, would yet rejoice at an opportunity of placing them in this Asylum where they would be educated; disciplined; acquire habits of industry and placed as apprentices to respectable trades.

It is also recommended that the Directors of the House of Industry, should have the power to remove from that House and place in this Institution, all such children as in their judgement would be better educated and receive a more salutary discipline than can be exercised over them among the poor, who inhabit that house, many of whom are very vicious, desolate and abandoned.—Situat-ed as they now are it is impossible to prevent their coming in contact with this immoral class, and its effects are most lamentable.—The Directors should also have the power to discharge those children in the same manner as if they remained in the House of Industry.

On a general view of this subject it has often been suggested by the friends of humanity that the salutary influence of this institution might be extended throughout the State, and provision be made for the reception of children from each County; the State or County where they belong, participating in the expense of their support. On this head the Directors are not fully able to express an opinion, but respectfully request that it may receive the consideration of the City Government.

The foregoing Memorial is presented under a deep sense of its importance to the Institution over which they are placed as Directors, and not doubting but the City Council will adopt immediate measures to have the subject attended to by the

Legislature early in their present session, that such further provision may be made, as will promote the prosperity of one of the best Institutions of this enlightened age.

Per Order of the Directors.

MOSES GRANT,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
MOSES WHEELER,		
BENJAMIN V. FRENCH,		

Boston, January 15th, 1829.

In the Board of Aldermen, Jan. 19, 1829.

Read and committed to the Mayor and Aldermen Kendall, with such as the Common Council may join, to consider and Report.

Sent down for concurrence.

H. G. OTIS, MAYOR.

Common Council, Feb. 23, 1829.

The Committee to whom was referred the petition of the Directors of the House of Reformation for Juvenile Offenders at South Boston, with the report of a Committee of the City Council, with instructions to examine into the government and discipline of said House, and to report, &c. have attended to that duty, and ask leave respectfully to

REPORT.

That they met a Committee of the Directors of that House, and submitted to them certain interrogatories, which, together with their answers, and

certain other papers are herewith submitted, and all which your committee ask leave to make a part of their report; they likewise examined the condition of the house, the exercises, mental and corporeal of the inmates, their food and lodgings, and found them perfectly satisfactory. A copy of the rules and regulations for the government of said house are herewith submitted, and in the opinion of your committee need revision in the form of a legislative act. The committee are of opinion that it would be difficult to find a superintendant, in point of zeal, devotedness to his duties, discretion and ability, better qualified for the discharge of the duties of his place than the present incumbent. They are of the opinion, that the present Board of Directors are deserving of high praise for the zeal, fidelity, and industry with which they have discharged, what they believed to be their duties under the existing act, in relation to that house. But your committee are of the opinion that the present act in relation to that house is materially defective in many of its provisions and that the same should be taken into an entire new draft, and therefore recommend a nonconcurrence in the report of the joint committee; and the adoption of the following resolutions. All which is respectfully submitted.

N. C. BETTON, *for the Committee.*

City of Boston, Feb. 23, 1829.

1st, Resolved, That it is expedient that a new act be passed by the Legislature of the Commonwealth in relation to juvenile offenders, specially providing for what offences, and within what ages, and for what time or times juvenile offenders may be sentenced to the House of Reformation at South Boston, apportioning the punishment to the nature of the offence; securing the right of trial by jury;

and prescribing a system of government and discipline for the inmates of said house. Also prescribing, in certain cases, how persons sentenced to that house may be disposed of after their time of punishment shall have expired.

2d Resolved, That _____ with such as the board of Mayor and Aldermen may join, be a committee, with full powers to procure the City Solicitor and such other eminent Counsel as they may think proper, to draft an act conformable to the above principles, to be submitted to the City Council, in order that they may apply to the Legislature to have the same passed into a Law.

Interrogatories proposed to the Directors and Superintendant of the House for Juvenile Offenders in the City of Boston, by the Committee of the Common Council, to whom was referred the Report of the Committee on the Memorial of the Directors of said Institution, and the Instructions of the City Council relative thereto.

Question. 1.—Have you any rules written or printed, for the government of said Institution? If yea, please to annex copies of the same, and inform us by what authority they are established?

Answer.—Yes. Written Rules were established by the first Board of Directors, for a copy of which, see page — &c. The present Board appointed a Committee to revise these Rules, to adapt them to a more improved condition of the Institution. On considering the subject, it was believed that a moral discipline might be established, which should supercede the necessity of corporeal punishment, except in aggravated cases; this experiment being made, has succeeded beyond their expectation, as will appear in the answer to Question 4. It may also be observed, that solitary confinement in cells has not been resorted to for the last nine months, and that the only confinement that the Inmates are now liable to, is in their own chambers.

Quest. 2. Do you authorize the infliction of Corporeal Punishment upon the inmates of said House ? If yea, state the nature and extent of such corporeal punishment.

Ans. Yes. This punishment is authorized by the existing Rules and Regulations of the Board, to be inflicted at the discretion of the Superintendent, by permission of the Board, except in cases of ordinary whipping, which is left generally at his discretion wholly. Other punishments have not been resorted to, except as a mark of disgrace ; a hand-cuff was once put on ; and a light chain hung round the neck, passing under the arm, and worn under the dress, has been put upon three other boys.

Quest. 3.—How many persons have been sent to said House since you were appointed Directors ? With what offences were they charged ? of what age and sex was each of them ?

Ans.—The number admitted since May 18th. 1827, is 147. Viz. Males, 125. Females, 22. For their names, age, sex, causes of commitment &c. see appendix, pages 30 and following.

Quest. 4.—How many instances have there been of corporeal punishment being inflicted ? Upon what persons ; of what age and sex ; by whose orders, and by whom inflicted, during your Directorship, or at any other time within your knowledge.

Ans.—As no record is made of the instances of corporeal punishments, it will not be possible to state the precise number of instances, or the names and age of the persons so punished. corporeal punishment for boys, is now confined to the second Mal Division, and is inflicted only by the Superintendent, or by his orders ; this division is composnd of children when first admitted : and also those of the higher class whose bad conduct subject them to be disgraced, (which seldom occurs.) The average number of this class is not more than 5 or 6 ; the average number of punishments, does not exceed 3 to 5 per week ; this is done by whipping with five small cords, about the size of a quill string attached to a handle. There has been but one instance of a female receiving corporeal punishment, which was for the very aggravated offences of repeated absconding, resistance, insolence, and bad language ; this was done by whipping in presence of the Superintendent, by his assistant, and over her clothes.

Quest. 5.—Have any person or persons been received and detained there, without the sentence of any Court for that purpose ? If yea, who, and how long, and by whose orders and directions were they received and detained.

Ans.—Yes, but not as an inmate. In one instance, a girl was placed temporally under the care of Mr. Wells, as appears on record. This was the case of who was received un-

der the following circumstances. In 1825, she was put by her mother to live in the family of Mr. _____ of this City ; in a short time Mrs. _____ found her artful and unmanageable, and could no longer keep her. She was then, (Oct. 1825, aged 12 years,) sent to the House of Industry, her mother being a pauper in the House. She was afterwards bound from the House to Mr. _____ of this City, and again returned as unmanageable. Some time after, Mr. _____ and Lady, of Milton, selected her for a domestic ; her character was represented to them ; they took her, believing that withdrawing her from the temptation of the city, they could reform her. In this, they were disappointed, and represented her as utterly unmanageable. She was again returned, and to prevent her escape, which she had threatened, she was placed by Director French with Mr. Wells : (but she was not placed there as an inmate, nor so considered by the Superintendent) in the Juvenile House, until the Board should decide in her case. In less than a week, she was placed under the immediate care of Mrs. Stone, as a domestic in the House of Industry, where for some time her conduct was very good ; but within a few months, her former failing of artfulness has manifested itself, and she has been detected in clandestinely conveying to the male subjects wine and other articles.

Quest. 6.—Have any person or persons, inmates of that Institution, been bound to service to persons not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, or to persons belonging to ships of War ? If yea, to whom, and by whose orders, and by whom were they so bound ?

Ans.—No instance has occurred of this Board binding any inmate to a person not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth. It however appears that _____ was admitted Dec. 1826, and in February 1827 was indentured by the Board for that year, to _____ of the Navy, a native of this State, but his family then residing in Rhode Island. It was represented that this boy was of a very turbulent disposition, and this was the best disposition that could be made of him. On _____ being taken sick, and unable to take charge of the boy, he was returned to the Institution.

Quest. 7.—Have you bound out any person or persons, whose legal residence was not in the City of Boston ?

Ans.—Yes ; children belonging to the State have been bound out as apprentices ; those belonging to other towns have been indentured. There appears to be some doubt of the intent of the Law on this subject, as it authorizes the Directors to bind out all children committed to the Institution, and refers to the 4th, 5th and 6th Sections of the Pauper Law of 1794, for the provision of the Indentures.

Quest. 8.—Have known and public prostitutes been received into that Institution? and if yea, how many; and have those persons been permitted to mingle and associate with the children there?

Ans.—No female of this character has been received by the present Board. ———, was the first girl sentenced to this House by the Police Court, “for wanton and lascivious conduct,” and admitted by the first board, Hon. Thomas Kendall then chairman. It is stated by Daniel Hastings, Esq. a member of that board, that repeated application was made to have this girl admitted; it was urged that she was of an age which did not preclude the hope of a reformation; it was also stated by the Court that it was the only chance of reformation. From these circumstances, the Directors consented to her admission. The girl still remains in the House. Her conduct at some times has been good, and deserving commendation; at other, she has shown an obstinate disposition. But no indecency of conduct has been known in her, by the present Superintendent, till her escape to Boston about two months since, since which time she has constantly been kept in her room. At no time has she been allowed indiscriminately to associate with the girls, but only in the presence of the governess.

Quest. 9.—Have females over the age of 18 years been kept and detained in said House? If yea, who, and how many?

Ans.—Yes, one girl only has been admitted, whose age was stated by the Court to be 18; this was ———, who was carried before the Police Court on complaint of her mother, made by Mr. ———, who stated that she had been enticed from home by bad associates, and was in great danger of becoming vicious. Application was made by the Court to have her admitted; it was objected on the part of the Directors, that they did not admit females of her age. At the earnest entreaty of the friends of this unfortunate girl, and the urgency of the case, consent was given to receive her. At a subsequent meeting, the subject was considered by the Board, and doubts arising whether they had any power to hold a female over the age of 18, the parent was informed that she could no longer be detained, and the girl was acquainted that she was at liberty; but on her request that she might be permitted to stay until her mother came, as she did not wish to return to the City, but to get a place in the country, she was allowed to remain some days longer, during which time she industriously pursued her usual occupation of sewing and knitting with the other girls; and left the Institution, having been an inmate three months, much improved for the time she had been there, and with a grateful sense of the advantages she had derived from a residence in it.

[See Report of Superintendent.]

Quest. 10 —Do you permit children under sentence to that House, to leave the same, without an order from any Judicial Court, and upon condition of their being returned, when called for by the Directors ?

Ans.—Yes. There are now two, viz. one boy and one girl who are now residing with parents at their request. These, although much reformed, it was feared if they should mix again with their former associates, might relapse into vice ; and it was judged prudent not to recommend their discharge until it should appear that they could withstand temptation. The Law appears to authorize the Directors to place children without binding, and they do not know any more suitable place than with parents who are able to take care of them.

Quest. 11. Have you discharged any child from said House, upon condition that its parent should leave the Commonwealth with the child ?

Answer. No. The Directors have no power to discharge a child, nor do the present Board know any instance where a child has been discharged by Court on such condition.

Quest. 12. What care or oversight do you exercise over the boys or girls, after they leave the Institution.

Answer. The Directors consider themselves as guardians of the children who are indented from this Institution during their minority ; and that it is their duty to protect them from wrong ; for this purpose, and to be regularly made acquainted with their situation, the Master binds himself by the Indentures under the penalty of one hundred dollars, to give the Board information once in each year, of the welfare, situation and progress of the child committed to his care. This is considered as the legal provision of the Law. In addition to this, the Directors remark that the superintendent has manifested a strong interest and attachment to all children who have been under his care, frequently writing and receiving letters from them.

In a short excursion which he made during the last autumn to some of the neighboring towns, he visited about fifteen children from the Institution, an interesting extract from his report so the Board on this subject is in the appendix, page —.

The Directors have personally considered it a duty to call on any child from the Institution, when in the way to do so, and also to write their masters, in view to a continued interest in such as have been under their care.

Quest. 13th. What is the particular discipline and provisions in favor of the inmates of that house, as carried into execution by the Directors and Superintendent, in relation to food, cloth-

ing, lodging, exercise, instruction, and in reference to their future condition in life ?

Answer. As the Directors consider this question to embrace an inquiry into the general state of the Institution in relation to the inmates, they have endeavored to clasify their answer under different heads.

1st. As it respects discipline ; the object of the Institution is to promote a high moral feeling and affection. Truth and submission are the first principles inculcated, which are considered of great importance. It may with justice be remarked, that falsehood, anger, profaneness or indelicacy, are of rare occurrence ; and in proportion to the prevalence of the moral principle, the necessity for corporeal punishment is diminished ; and there is good reason to hope it may be almost dispensed with.

2d. As to food ; it is simple and nourishing, adapted to their ages, and varies according to the seasons of the year. In the appendix page —. is a bill for a week's diet at the present season.

3d. Clothing ; the inmates are clothed in plain, durable and comfortable apparel, suited to the seasons. In winter, it consists of a Jacket and pantaloons, made of satinett, the former lined with baize. In summer, they wear twilled cotton jackets with duck pantaloons, with suitable under clothes, all of which are made in the house by the female inmates.

4th. Their lodging is warm and comfortable, each having separate beds, excepting the small boys.

5th. Exercise ; they are allowed 2 1-4 hours each day for recreation, viz. three quarters of an hour in the morning, at noon, and in the evening. These hours are mostly spent in Gymnastic Exercises, at ball, in walking &c, sometimes, as a reward, and to convince them that they are considered as worthy of confidence, and after having acquired the requisite number of marks, they are permitted to visit the city.

6th. Instruction ; the inmates attend school 4 hours each day, and are instructed in the most useful branches of learning viz. spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and first principles of geography ; they attend morning and evening prayers, and also religious services performed in the Chapel twice on Sunday, and a short religious service on Wednesday evening, by the superintendent, or by such clergymen with whom he may exchange, or as are invited by the Directors.

7th. In reference to their future condition in life ; when the inmates have arrived at the suitable age, and improvement to be bound as apprentices, the Directors in selecting a place, for them, have always in view their capacity, constitution, char-

acter and inclinations ; and the present Board have considered it a duty to consult the wishes of their parents (if they have any). It is required of an applicant for an apprentice, that he should furnish a certificate from the selectmen of the town where he belongs, that he is a Citizen of the state, and of a moral character, and suitable to bind an apprentice to. (For form of certificate, see appendix, page—). As these certificates are too frequently considered as a matter of form, the Directors have frequently been obliged in doubtful cases to get information from other sources, by inquiry, writing &c ; when apprentices are bound out, they are still considered under the protection of the Directors, as appears in the answer to question 12th.

Quest. 14. Is the House, in your opinion, under its present officers, management, rules and discipline, attractive or repulsive to parents or children, after they become acquainted with its rules and regulations.

Answer. Very few instances of discontent have occurred either of parents or children, after their being acquainted with the regulations and discipline of the House ; the Directors on the one hand have endeavored to avoid its being of too attractive character, and on the other, it is not made repulsive by unnecessary severity or discipline. If it has any attractive qualities, it is principally in the benevolent, amiable, and conciliatory disposition of the Superintendent, which has gained the submission and love of the inmates.

16. Are parents permitted to visit and converse with their children aside from the officers ?

Answer. Thursday of each week is assigned for the parents and friends to visit the inmates : and they are permitted a free intercourse with them, unless their known character is such as to justify the superintendent or some other person to be present at such interview.

Quest. 17th. Do you receive as of course, any person who is brought with a mittimus, or do you hesitate till you have considered whether the Justice has sentenced properly.

Answer. When application is made by the Police or any other competent authority for the admission of children to the Institution, the age, character, and offence with which they are charged, being ascertained, if found to come within the rules of the Board, any Director may give consent to their being admitted, and they are sent to the superintendent by a mittimus, which is never questioned. The Directors do not consider that they have any power to judge of the propriety of the Judicial proceeding of the Court.

Quest. 18th. Will the Directors or Superintendent furnish

this Committee with a copy of such letters as they may have received from any children who may have been inmates of this House.

Answer. The Directors have much satisfaction in presenting the Committee with a number of letters received from children bound out from the Institution, and from their masters.

The Directors respectfully request leave to offer a few general observations which are not embraced in the preceding questions. It will be recollected that the Institution was established for the benevolent purpose of reclaiming children who had already committed offences, or were living in idleness and vagrancy, and fast approaching that state. It was experimental and novel in its character, being one of the first established in this, or perhaps any country. When the Law was put into the hands of the first Board of Directors, they had no precedent to guide them, and were obliged to learn by daily experience, the best mode of proceeding. The Rules and Regulations adopted by them, were framed by what they considered the provision of the Law, leaving it discretionary with the Master in applying them, to exercise as much lenity as was consistent with the good order and discipline of the House. Their duty was of necessity, very arduous; and from their judicious proceedings, the present Directors have been enabled to advance more rapidly towards a correct mode of management and discipline. One great object has been, to establish in the higher classes of inmates, a system of moral discipline, to be an example to the lower classes, and to stimulate them to good conduct. The want of this example, and elevating principle, was much felt in the first period of the Institution. It is now proved to our entire satisfaction, that these children have a love of moral excellence, are capable and ambitious to become respected, and that they possess as good talents as is usually found among children.

How far they have faithfully discharged their duty, they leave to the impartial decision of the City Government.

MOSES GRANT,	} Committee.
MOSES WHEELER,	
BENJAMIN V. FRENCH.	

Boston February 16th, 1829.

At a meeting of the Directors of the House of Reformation, held at Faneuil Hall, on Monday Evening 16th February, the foregoing Report of their Committee was read, and thereupon Voted, that the same be accepted, and sent to the Committee of the City Council.

RICHARDS CHILD, *Chairman.*

Rules and Regulations adopted by the Board of Directors of the House for the Employment and Reformation of Juvenile Offenders, at a meeting held at their room, in Faneuil Hall, August 17th, 1826.

1st. The Master of said House shall have the general superintendence thereof, and all persons therein are required to submit to his direction.

2d. Said Master shall devote his whole time to the care, management, and business of said House ; always liable, however, to be called upon by the Directors thereof, to perform such service and duties as they shall direct.

3d. It shall be the duty of said Master to carry into effect all the Rules and Regulations adopted by the Directors for the government and management of said House.

4th. He shall open a correspondence with such persons as have the superintendence of similar institutions, whenever, in his opinion the general objects of the House will be promoted thereby, and submit the same to the Directors.

5th. It shall be the duty of the said Master to suggest, by a communication in writing, for the consideration of the Directors of said House, any alteration, touching the discipline, employment and instruction of the inmates thereof, which he may deem important, together with his reasons therefor ; and also any modifications of the Laws of the Commonwealth, concerning said House, as he may think it expedient should be made.

6th. He shall keep such a set of Books, as shall exhibit the general expenditures of the House, and the receipts for the labour of the inmates of the same ; and also a separate account of the expence incurred for the keeping of each child placed under his charge, with every item in each account properly designated.

7th. He shall keep a Book, in which shall be entered the name of every person committed to said House, with a description of his or her person, age, place of birth, cause of commitment, employment, course of conduct ; and when practicable,

the names of his or her parents ; their employment, place of birth and residence ; and a sketch of the life of said individual, with such other facts, and remarks as he may deem important.

8th. He shall keep a record of the general occurrences of the House, and furnish the Directors with a copy thereof, weekly.

9th. He shall daily inspect every part of the House in person.

10th. In order that the certainty of punishment may deter from a repetition of offence, said Master shall permit no offence against such Rules as the Directors shall adopt and make known, to pass without punishment.

11th. It shall be his duty to assemble the Inmates of said House, for the purpose of hearing prayers, morning and evening, at such hours as shall be fixed upon by the Directors, at which time he shall read to them some portions of the scriptures.

Rules and Regulations, for the government of the House for Juvenile Offenders, adopted by the Directors of said House, at their meeting, August 17th, 1826.

1st. No male delinquents shall be received into said House, over the age of eighteen years ; and no females over the age of sixteen years, except by a Vote of the Board, or by authority not under their control.

2d. Upon the admission of any delinquent, he, or she shall forthwith be cleaned, by washing his or her body, cutting of hair &c. if found necessary ; and shall be dressed as may be hereafter directed.

3d. The employment of their time shall be arranged monthly, as per the following table, and at the discretion of the Directors.

	Bell to be rung.	Time of Rising.	Cleaning and Religious Exercise.	School.	Breakfast.	Labour.	Dinner.	Labour.	School.	Recreations.	Supper.	Religious Exercise.	To Bed.
Jan.													
Feb.													
March.													
April.													
May.													
June.													
July.													
Aug.													
Sept.													
Oct.													
Nov.													
Dec.													

4th. The bell shall be rung one quarter of an hour previous to unlocking the lodging rooms, and at the unlocking of them, every inmate, if well shall be prepared to leave his or her room, to commence upon their duties for the day, as they occur, and are prescribed in the rules.

5th. The Master shall divide the inmates into two or more classes, as may appear to be necessary, and with the advice of the Directors ; and from among their number shall select suitable monitors, whose duty it shall be to attend particularly to the behaviour of each individual in his or her class ; to see that they duly attend to washing themselves, combing and adjusting their hair, cleaning their teeth, and also such other duties as may hereafter be required of them, by the Master ; and to report to the Master concerning the conduct of the several individuals composing the classes aforesaid, whenever he shall require it.

6th. The rooms for the inmates shall be appointed for them in progressive order ; the highest to the most worthy and well behaved, continuing downward according to their merits, with an exception in cases of sickness.

8th. Each Monitor shall take, from his or her class, one or more of the members of it, as the Master shall direct, whose

duty it shall be, to see that the beds are properly aired, the rooms ventilated, and the beds made up. Also, that the night utensils are removed, cleansed, and returned; that each and every room, and entry, be properly swept, at some given hour, every day; and that they be washed or scrubbed, once at least in each week, which is to be performed with decency and good order.

8th. The food provided for them, shall be of a wholesome quality, and in sufficient quantity, consisting of such kinds as may hereafter be pointed out by the Directors.

9th. The clothing for the inmates shall be composed of strong and coarse materials; and as far as is convenient and practicable, of an uniform colour and fashion.

10th. They shall be allowed no liquor, stronger than Beer; and the smoking or chewing of tobacco, or making use of it in any manner, shall not be permitted any inmate, except by order of the Physician.

11th. No species of games or plays, having a tendency to a spirit of gambling, shall be permitted among them, even at their hours of recreation.

12th. The Rooms for the Males shall be appointed at the East end of the House, and those for Females, at the West end of the same; and no intercourse shall be allowed, or held between the two sexes, except at the hours appointed for religious exercises, and at school; and even this must be at the discretion of the Master.

13th. The Females shall be placed under the care of the Matron, or female keeper; and should it at any time become necessary to inflict upon them corporeal punishment, this shall, in no case be done, except in the presence of said Matron or Keeper.

14th. Every inmate, who shall have, by a strict observance of the foregoing rules, approved themselves to the Master for one month, preceding any meeting of the Directors, shall be rewarded according to their merit.

PUNISHMENTS.

For neglect to attend to the requirements, and also the regulations which hereafter immediately follow, suitable punishments, by privations of various kinds, will be awarded to each individual, according to the degree of their offences, or repetition of the same; viz.

1st. For the neglect of cleanliness.

2d. Neglect in combing and adjusting their hair.

- 3d. Negligence in cleansing their teeth and gums.
- 4th. Neglect to rise and dress in the morning at the ringing of the bell.
- 5th. Neglect to retire to room and to bed, at ringing of the bell.
- 6th. Any unnecessary noise, or loud talking.
- 7th. Disobeying any orders or requisitions made by the Directors or Master of said House.
- 8th. Refusing to yield prompt and ready obedience to the Master, or any monitor appointed in said House.
- 9th. Performing their tasks in a dilatory, slovenly, and unpleasant manner.
- 10th. Having in possession, or making use of snuff, or tobacco in any manner whatever.
- 11th. Having in their possession, or attempting to make use of any implements of gaming.
- 12th. Painting, writing upon, or in any manner disfiguring the walls of the house, or of their rooms.
- 13th. Lying, profane, obscene and abusive language, slovenly conduct in and about the house, and their rooms ; also at their meals, or any other time ; as well as the spitting upon any part of the floors, or walls of said House.
14. A waste of provisions, rending their clothes, injuring furniture, or any other article, either by design or carelessness.
15. Passing any prescribed limits without permission ; embezzlement of property, taking other seats than those assigned them, at their meals, or in school.
16. Any improper conduct during religious exercises.

Punishment for a dereliction and disobedience of the foregoing Rules and Regulations, shall be awarded as follows, at the discretion of the Master.

- 1st. Privation of recreation.
- 2d. Sent to bed supperless.
- 3d. Placing them in a room to be considered of a lower grade.
- 4th. Their sustenance to be upon bread and water, not exceeding 24 hours.
- 5th. Corporeal punishment, in a reasonable manner.

Punishments, for a repetition of the above offences.

- 1st. Confinement in oak cells, 24 hours on bread and water.
- 2d. " " " " " " 48 " " " ditto
- 3d. " " " " " " stone cell, 4 days, or at the discretion of the Master.

Punishment for absconding, and acts of Violence.

For the first offence, of absconding, attempting to abscond, or any act of violence upon their fellow inmates, they shall be

punishment, by solitary confinement in the stone cells, 6 days ; living upon bread and water, or as the discretion of the master shall direct him to punish such offence.

Fetters, handcuffs, chain and clog, in aggravated cases, may be made use of by the recommendation of the Master, having the assent of the Directors.

The following Rule was adopted at a meeting of the Directors, 29th May, 1827, Viz.

No Corporeal Punishment shall be inflicted upon the inmates of the House, except by the Master, or by his assent.

LIST OF SUBJECTS,

Received into the House, for the Employment and Reformation of Juvenile Offenders, since the organization of the Board of Directors, May 18th, 1827.

Name.	Age.	When committed.	By what authority committed.	Cause of Commitment.
Boy,	12	May 19, 1827,	Police Court,	Stubborn and Disobedient,
"	8	" "	"	Pilfering,
"	12	" "	"	do
"	11	" 21,	"	Stubborn and Disobedient,
"	12	" 28,	"	do
"	10	June 1,	"	do
"	16	" 18,	"	do
"	13	" 27,	"	Common Drunkard and Pilferer,
"	12	" "	"	do
"	9	" "	"	do
"	8	" "	"	do
"	14	July 11,	"	Vagabond,
"	8	" 13,	"	do
"	10	" "	"	do
"	11	" 18,	"	Stubborn and Disobedient,
"	16	" "	"	Vagabond,
"	8	" 26,	"	Stubborn and Disobedient,
"	13	" "	"	Vagabond and Beggar,
Girl,	13	" 27,	"	Wanton and Lascivious Conduct,

LIST OF INMATES, CONTINUED.

Boy,	9	July 30, 1827,	Police Court,	Vagabond,	
"	15	Aug. 9,	"	Pilferer and Vagabond,	
"	9	" 10,	"	Disobedient,	
"	9	" 10,	"	Do	
"	15	" 13,	"	Larceny,	[to provide suitable employment,
Girl,	15	" 16,	"	Parents neglecting from drunkenness and other vices	
Boy,	11	" 17,	"	Pilferer,	
"	9	" 17,	"	Do	
"	9	" 18,	"	Vagabond,	
"	7	" 18,	"	Do	
Boy,	13	" 23,	"	Do and Disobedient,	
Girl,	8	Sept. 8,	"	Pilferer,	
Boy,	12	" 10,	"	Vagabond,	
"	14	" 11,	"	Disobedient,	
"	10	" 12,	"	do	
Girl,	15	" 13,	"	Vagabond,	
Boy,	11	" 15,	"	do	
Girl,	12	" 26,	"	Idle child, and neglected by mother, from drunkenness,	
"	9	" 26,	"	do do do do do	
Boy,	14	Oct. 6,	"	Pilferer,	
"	13	" 6,	"	do	
"	13	" 9,	"	Vagabond,	
"	10	" 9,	"	Disobedient,	
"	6	" 31,	"	Vagabond,	
"	13	Nov. 3,	"	Disobedient,	

LIST OF INMATES CONTINUED.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>When committed.</i>	<i>By what authority committed.</i>	<i>Cause of commitment.</i>
Boy,	10	Nov. 3, 1827,	Police Court,	Vagabond,
"	13	" 5, "	"	Disobedient,
"	13	" 8, "	Munic. Court,	Theft,
"	11	" 19, "	Police Court,	Disobedient and Vagrant,
"	13	" 19, "	"	do
"	12	" 19, "	"	Leading dissolute life,
"	7	Dec. 29, "	"	Vagabond,
"	12	" 29, "	"	do
"	7	" 29, "	"	do
Girl,	14	Jan. 4, 1828,	"	Pilferer,
Boy,	13	" 4, "	"	do
"	14	" 4, "	"	do
"	13	" 4, "	"	Larceny,
"	13	" 9, "	"	Stubborn and Disobedient,
"	14	" 15, "	"	Stealing,
"	13	" 15, "	"	do
"	7	" 15, "	Munic. Court.	Stubborn and Disobedient,
Girl,	16	" 22, "	Police Court.	Living an idle, dissolute life,
Boy,	10	" 24, "	"	Stubborn and Disobedient,
"	13	Feb. 11, "	"	Leading an idle life, neglected by parents,
"	12	" 11, "	"	do do do do,

LIST OF INMATES, CONTINUED.

Boy,	8	Feb. 11,	Police Court,	Leading an idle life, neglected by parents,
Girl,	12	" 11,	"	do do do do do
"	7	" 11,	"	do do do do do
Boy,	12	" 15,	"	Disobedient,
"	13	" 16,	"	Pilferer and Vagabond,
"	11	" 16,	"	do,
"	12	" 16,	"	do,
"	15	" 16,	"	do,
"	14	" 25,	"	Vagabond,
"	14	" 24,	"	do,
"	13	March 1,	"	Pilferer and Vagabond,
"	11	" 5,	"	Larceny,
"	14	" 5,	"	Vagabond,
"	11	" 5,	"	do
"	15	" 6,	"	Disobedient,
"	10	" 8,	"	Stubborn and Disobedient,
Girl,	13	" 14,	"	do
Boy,	20	" 18,	Munic. Court,	Larceny,
"	13	" 10,	Police Court,	Pilferer,
"	12	" 10,	"	do
"	12	" 10,	"	do
"	12	" 10,	"	do
"	10	" 12,	"	Stubborn and Disobedient,
"	8	" 12,	"	Vagabond,
"	13	" 22,	"	Pilferer,

LIST OF INMATES, CONTINUED.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>When committed.</i>	<i>By what authority committed.</i>	<i>Cause of commitment.</i>
Boy,	15	May 7,	Police Court,	Stubborn and Disobedient,
"	9	" 7,	"	do
Girl,	18	" 7,	"	Stubborn and Disobedient,
Boy,	16	" 20,	"	Vagabond,
Girl,	16	" 20,	"	Stubborn and Disobedient,
Boy,	13	" 22,	"	do
"	12	" 23,	"	do
"	12	June 3,	"	Vagabond,
"	14	" 10,	"	Pilferer,
"	14	" 10,	"	do
"	11	" 10,	"	do
"	13	" 16,	"	Disobedient,
"	11	" 26,	"	Stubborn and Disobedient,
Girl	16	July 1,	"	Pilferer,
"	15	" 7,	"	Stubborn and Disobedient,
"	14	" 9,	"	Stubborn and Disobedient,
"	10	" 9,	"	Living idle and dissolute, neglected by her parents,
Boy,	10	" 16,	"	do do do do
"	11	" 25,	"	Vagabond,
"	10	" 26,	"	do,
Girl,	14	Aug. 1,	"	Pilferer,
			"	Stubborn and Disobedient,

LIST OF INMATES. CONTINUED.

Boy,	14	Sept. 2,	Police Court,	Stubborn and Disobedient,
Girl,	15	2,	'	do
Boy,	13	5,	'	do
Girl,	16	12,	'	Living idle life,
Boy,	12	18,	'	Vagabond,
"	10	18,	'	do
"	11	24,	'	Stubborn,
"	12	24,	'	do
Girl,	12	27,	'	Pilferer,
Boy,	12	Oct. 4,	'	do
"	11	14,	'	Stubborn and Disobedient,
"	12	14,	'	do
"	11	21,	'	Stubborn Servant,
"	9	23,	'	Pilferer,
"	12	30,	'	Disobedient,
"	10	30,	'	do
"	9	31,	'	Stubborn and Disobedient,
"	17	Nov. 8,	Munic. Court,	Stealing,
"	14	15,	Police Court,	Stubborn and Disobedient,
"	11	15,	'	Leading idle and dissolute life,
"	12	20,	'	Pilferer,
"	13	28,	'	do
"	18	Dec. 10,	Munic. Court,	Stealing,
"	14	16,	Police Court,	Disobedient,
"	12	16,	'	Stubborn and Disobedient,

LIST OF INMATES, CONTINUED.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>When committed.</i>	<i>By what authority committed.</i>	<i>Cause of commitment.</i>
Boy,	7	Dec. 17,	Police Court,	Stubborn and Disobedient,
"	9	" 17,	"	do
"	9	Sept. 10,	"	do
Girl,	13	Dec.	"	do
Boy,	12	Jan. 16,	"	Larceny,
"	13	" 16,	"	do
"	9	" 21,	"	Stubborn and Disobedient,
"	9	" 26,	"	Pilferer,

The whole number of children admitted to the House, since its establishment, August, 1826, is 196.

Of whom 66 have been bound out.

19 ' ' discharged.

12 ' deserted.

97.

Leaving in the House, this 16th Feb. 99.

BILL OF FARE.

For one week, at the Juvenile House, Winter season.

Breakfast, through the week, tea and bread, as much as is wanted ; the bread is wheat, with one quarter Indian meal.

Supper the same, except on Sundays, when they have gingerbread, or some other cake.

The Dinners are as follows.

1 Dinner of baked beef with bread and potatoes

‘ ‘ boiled ‘ ‘ ‘ ‘

‘ ‘ stewed ‘ ‘ ‘ ‘

‘ ‘ soup ‘ ‘ ‘ ‘

‘ ‘ baked pork and beans ‘ ‘

indian, rice, or bread pudding

minced fish or meat.

The drink with dinner, is water.

 $H. \text{ of } R$

August 4th, 1828

To the Committee of the Board of Directors of the House of
Reformation, on the case of

GENTLEMEN,

I have attended to the business you assigned to me on the evening of the 11th inst, respecting _____ I communicated to her the pleasure we felt in the improvement she had made since she had been a member of the Institution and that both on this account and on account of her age she was at liberty to leave the Institution whenever she chose at the same time recommending to her to remain until some good place could be provided for her as if she should go home she would not only

be in danger of loosing the ground she had gained but might often have her feelings hurt by the unkind remarks of injudicious people. She seemed much pleased and expressed a wish to remain at least till her mother should come over, which would be in about two weeks, as she did not wish to go into the city but to live in the country. I then told her again that we wished her to understand that she was at perfect liberty to go and that if she stayed it must be her own choice. She assured me it was. I also told her that if she continued to do well, while she might remain with us she would receive some little compensation in clothes or some such like way.

I am Gentlemen,

With great respect

Your obedient Servant

(signed.) C. M. P. WELLS.

DIVISION OF TIME, FOR THE WINTER SEASON.

The boys rise at	6 A. M.
Have 3-4 of an hour for play, reading, or leisure till pray- ers at	7 1-4
Breakfast, at	7 1-2
Enter school, at	8
Where they remain, till they go to school, at	10
They leave work, at	1-4 before 1. P. M.
and exercise, walk, or read till dinner, at	1 1-2
They go to work, at	2
and continue till	1-4 before 5
When they have another season for exercise &c. till supper	5 1-2
They enter school again, at	6
And remain till prayers, at	8
And immediately retire to their rooms for the night.	

System of classification of the Inmates of the House of Reformation, for moral discipline. They are divided into three Bon Grades, and three Mal Grades.

BON GRADES.—FIRST GRADE.

Those who make *positive, regular, and continued* effort to do right.

Their faults can be those only of mistake, or very rarely, those of carelessness.

PRIVILEGES.

- 1st. The same as all inferior, and also,
- 2d. To walk without the stockade without a monitor ; to sail and swim.
- 3d. To go to their room without permission, and also into the dining room and kitchen, when very necessary.
- 4th. To leave their seats in the Assembling Room, without permission.
- 5th. Other things being equal, this grade have a choice before all others.
- 6th. The use of the Recreation Room.
- 7th. To be entrusted, when necessary, with the most important keys.
- 8th. To have their word taken on all occasions.
- 9th. To have their birth day celebrated.
- 10th. To wear the undress uniform, if any.

SECOND GRADE.

Those who make *positive* and REGULAR effort to do right.

Their faults are those only of carelessness ; faults not evil in themselves, or if so not intentional ; or a balance of bad marks.

PRIVILEGES.

- 1st. The same as all inferior grades.
- 2d. To go to the City for 25 good marks, without a monitor, if it is the third time.
- 3d. To walk without the stockade, with a monitor, or about the yard, without a monitor.
- 4th. To be entrusted with keys of secondary importance.
- 5th. To be capable of holding the offices of appointment.
- 6th. To take books from the Reading Room.
- 7th. To use the papers in the Assembling Room without permission.
- 8th. Other things being equal, this grade have a choice before all inferior.

THIRD GRADE.

Those who make *positive* effort to do right.

Their faults are those only of carelessness, or of momentary erring ; faults evil in themselves, perhaps, but immediately repented of, on reflection ; or a balance of three bad marks.

PRIVILEGES.

- 1st. The same as are enjoyed by inferiors.
- 2d. To go to the City for 25 good marks under a monitor.
- 3d. To walk about the grounds under a monitor.
- 4th. To go to the Gymnasium and Reading Room.
- 5th. To use the books and papers in the Assembling Room, by permission.
- 6th. To hold offices by election.

MAL GRADES.—FIRST GRADE.

Those who are *positively* inclined to do wrong. Their faults are only legal faults (that is things not wrong in themselves,) or moral faults rarely committed ; or a balance of 5 bad marks.

PUNISHMENTS.

- 1st. To be deprived of play altogether, and of conversation, except with those of this grade, or when necessary to those they are to work with.
- 2d. Not to go to the Superintendent's Rooms.
- 3d. Not to vote at the Elections.
- 4th. For faults committed while in the Grade, marks or degradation.
- 5th. Not to attend, even if members, the Declaiming society.

SECOND GRADE.

Those who are *positively* and REGULARLY inclined to do wrong.

Their faults are moral faults, and often committed, or a balance of 10 bad marks.

PUNISHMENTS.

- 1st. The same as the first grade.
- 2d. Not to converse with any boys, except when necessary about their work.
- 3d. Not to speak to the Superintendent except when permitted.
- 4th. To be deprived of their regular seats, and kept distinct under the sheriff or constable, and never to be dismissed, except when in their rooms.
- 5th. To be deprived of cake, or any other extra food.
- 6th. For faults committed while in this grade, to be degraded, unless for trifling ones, which may be settled by bad marks.

THIRD GRADE.

Or as it is denominated in the House. The second Mal Division.

Those who are *positively*, REGULARLY, and CONTINUALLY inclined to do wrong.

Their faults are moral faults, often committed, or a single instance of doing wrong, without any other motive than the love of the wrong.

PUNISHMENTS.

1st. The same as all others.

2d. To have their food, bread and water.

3d. For faults committed while in this grade, to be whipped ; or if a boy be degraded to this grade for any extra fault, such as as lying, dishonesty, profane language, or such other faults, he may be whipped when degraded.

FEB. 21, 1829. The following interrogatory was proposed to the Committee of the Directors of the House for reformation of Juvenile Offenders.

19th. Are Children ever bound out by the Directors to masters of merchant vessels ? If yea, what Class of Children, and do you exercise any discretion as to the voyages ?

The Committee of the Directors did not feel themselves authorised to give any answer to the above question, in behalf of the whole Board, as the same had never been submitted to them, but they made the following reply, as a statement of facts within their individual knowledge.

On application from persons residing in Nantucket, Children have been bound as apprentices to learn a trade, with the privilege of taking or sending them to sea, on consent of parties—ten or twelve have been thus bound. They are of a more advanced age than the other inmates, more immoral in their habits and those upon whom the discipline of the Institution had not produced the wished for reformation.

EXPLANATION OF PARTICULAR CASES

Made by individuals of the Board of Directors of the House of Reformation at South Boston, to a Committee of the Common Council, February 21st, 1829.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

Whipping is authorised, but not often inflicted; no boys are liable to be whipped, except the 2d Mal Division, the average number of which is not more than six.

Children, when first admitted, are classed in the 1st and 2d Mal Divisions on probation to their entering the higher classes. They do not indiscriminately associate with the higher classes. The object of the Government and Discipline, is to promote a high moral feeling; truth, affection, and submission are the first principles inculcated, and considered of great importance. It may with justice be remarked, that falsehood, anger, profaneness or indelicacy, are of rare occurrence among the inmates of the institution in question.

Case of ———.

Children, when bound out, are furnished with a suit of clothes adapted to the season, and a pair of socks.

Mr. of Amherst, made application by Director Hastings for an apprentice. was selected, and the Board voted to indent him to Mr. . On the 13th October, Mr. Hastings requested the Superintendent to send to his store that evening, to be sent by him in the Stage the next morning to Amherst. The Superintendent informed Mr. that there was not a suitable pair of shoes in the House. Mr. said he would provide them; his other dress was the same as was worn in the House at that season. The Director to whom he was sent, not thinking his clothes suitable for the season, purchased a new suit. On the Bill being presented to the Board, some objections were made, which led to the appointment of Messrs. Hastings, French and Grant, to inquire of the Superintendent with regard to the clothes furnished the boys on leaving the Institution. On the 18th of October, said Committee reported, that according to the statement of the Superintendent, was clothed as well as boys usually are, when leaving, with the exception of shoes, which he expected Director Hastings would obtain. His hat, instead of being an old one, was nearly new.

It has generally been understood by persons taking apprentices, that they were to have but one suit of clothes, which has seldom, if ever been objected to; as the object was to obtain a good boy. On the part of the Directors, all possible economy is practiced, with regard to so expensive an article as dress.

As the remark has been made, that left in a cold day in November, as cold as that, on which the remark was made, the following facts are stated;

On 13th Oct. the Thermometer was as follows,

	3 o'clock.	12 o'clock.	2 o'clock.	4 o'clock.
	50°	60°	62°	62°
On 9th Feb'y,	33	38	36	35

Case of who was sent to the House without a mittimus.

From the records, it appears that was received, until the Directors should decide upon her case. No other case of this nature has occurred. Within a week, she was transferred to the House of Industry.

— — — was put by her mother, to live with Mr. of this city. Mrs. in a short time found her to be artful and unmanageable, and could not keep her. She was sent to the House of Industry Oct. 1825; (aged 12 years when indented) her mother was then a pauper in said House. She was then bound to Mr. of this city, and again returned as ungovernable. Some time after, Mr. and Lady, of Milton, selected her as a domestic; her character was represented to them; but they took her, believing they could reform her; in this they were disappointed, and represented her as utterly unmanageable. She was again returned, and to prevent her escape, which she had threatened, she was placed with Mr. Wells in the Juvenile House, until the decision of the Board should be made. In less than a week, she was put under the care of Mrs. Stone, as a domestic in the House of Industry.

With regard to Children being sentenced to the House over the age of 18 years.

Two boys and one girl have been sentenced, the former by the Municipal Court, and the latter by the Police Court.

The Police Court applied to have received into the Institution; she was then in court, on complaint of her mother, through Mr. , who stated that she had been inticed from home by bad associates, and was in great danger of becoming vicious. It was stated to the Court, that the Rules of the Directors did not admit girls of that age without a vote of the Board, and at the earnest entreaty of said , in the mother's behalf, endeavors were made to get the sanction of a majority of the Board, when only three could be found, who consented to receive her, and have the admission sanctioned afterwards. At a subsequent meeting, the case was brought before the Board, and as doubts arose whether they had any power to hold a female over the age of eighteen years, the opinion of the City Solicitor was obtained, which was, that they had not that power. In consequence of which decision, the parent was informed, that could not any longer be detained, and she was discharged, evidently much improved for the short time she had been in the Institution.

Case of — and — the two boys alluded to in the previous article.

— and —, were sentenced by the Municipal Court, both for pilfering. These unfortunate youths had previously sustained fair characters, and had committed this first offence under circumstances of peculiar temptation. The request of the parents and friends of these lads, was very urgent; as the only alternative of saving them from infamy and ruin. The Directors not considering the law definite on this subject, believing, that they should act according to the spirit and intention of the Statute, gave their consent for admission.

— was discharged in about three months, fully impressed with a sense of his folly, and went immediately to the south, to engage in business, and is believed to be doing well.

— still remains, with the intention of going a long voyage, as soon as his parent can obtain a suitable opportunity. He has been three months in the Institution.

Inmates visiting the City.

Boys are permitted to visit the City for four hours, and Girls for five hours. This indulgence is considered as a reward for good behaviour, they having the requisite number of good marks (25); and also as a stimulus to fidelity, by shewing them that they are considered worthy of confidence.

Punishment for not returning punctually.

They are deprived of conversation and play, and in very bad cases, they wear a badge of disgrace. There is no other punishment.

They are never punished, when their parents have prevented their return.

Case of — —.

— — had permission to visit the City, and did not return at the proper time. It was then found that she had attempted to wear away two suits of clothes; and it was also found that her sister, who had visited her the day previous, had carried away most of the clothes she owned. From these and other circumstances, it was evident she went with a design not to return. The third day after her permit, she not having returned, a mes-

senger was sent, and although some appearance of resistance was made by the parents, she returned that day, and presented a very brief note from Director Hastings, which merely expressed an opinion that she had been detained by her parents, and suggested the propriety of not punishing her. But on stating to her the evidence about her clothes, she admitted that she went with the intention of not returning ; she was therefore as is usual, prohibited from conversing or playing with her companions for one week, which was the only notice taken of her absence.

With regard to Common Prostitutes being received into the House.

Case of — — —.

— — — escaped from the Institution two months since ; the officer who returned her, represented her conduct and language, and the place where he found her, to be such, that she was immediately separated from all intercourse with the other members of the Institution, and has remained in, ever since that time. This girl was the first received into the Institution, and was admitted by the first Board of Directors, Hon. Thomas Kendall, Chairman. None of the other girls are suspected of this offence.

The following explanation is furnished by Daniel Hastings, Esq. a member of the first Board.

Repeated applications were made to the then Board of Directors, to admit this girl ; it was urged that she was of an age that did not preclude a hope of reformation ; and it was also stated by the Judge of the Court that it was the only chance of effecting a reformation. Under these circumstances, the Directors consented to her admission.

Case of who was indented to of the U. S. Navy.

Remarks by Mr. French, then and now a Director.

— — —, who was admitted Dec. 1826, was in Feb. 1827 indented by the former Board to of the U. S. Navy, and sailed in a sloop of war for the Mediterranean.

Lieut. was then a resident in Boston, and a native of this State. It was understood that he did not lose his settlement in this State, by sailing in the United States' service, nor did it appear that he had acquired a settlement in any other

place. This was considered the best disposal that could be made of this boy, as he was of a very turbulent character. On Lieut. being taken sick, and unable to take proper care of him, he was returned to the Institution.

No children are bound but to citizens of this Commonwealth, agreeably to the provision of the Law, which does not restrict them from being employed on any lawful voyage.

With regard to binding out Children, whose settlement are in other Towns in this State.

In a few instances, children of this discription have been bound out, but never without the consent of the Overseers of the Poor of such towns ; in every instance, this consent, was readily accorded. There appears to be some doubt of the intent of the Law on this subject, as it authorizes the Director to bind out all children committed to this Institution, and refers to the 4th, 5th, and 6th sections of the Pauper Law of 1794 for the condition of the Indentures.

With regard to children being placed, or permitted to live out of the House.

REMARKS.

There are now two, one boy and one girl, residing with their parents, at their request. These, although much reformed, it was feared, if they should again mix with their former associates, might relapse into vice. It was therefore judged prudent not to discharge them, until it should appear that they would withstand temptation.

The law fully authorizes the Directors to place children without binding, and they do not know any more suitable places, in certain cases, than with parents who are able and ready to take care of them.

With regard to the management of the affairs of the House.

A Committee of three members, two of whom serve for one year, and one for two months, going through the Board in rotation, have the general superintendence of the House, under the direction of the whole Board, to whom they report their doings from time to time, as circumstances require, and usually a full report each month. This plan of managing the affairs

of the Institution, is conformable to a report of a sub-committee, viz. Messrs. Hastings, Grant and Briggs, who recommended it to the Board, in June, 1823.

SALARIES.

The Salaries of the Officers of the Institution are fixed by the Directors.

To the Directors of the House *in the City of Boston.*

GENTLEMEN,

I hereby make application to take, as an apprentice, on the conditions and regulations established by your Board, now in said House, to learn and be instructed in the art or trade of

Dated in *this* *day of* 18
(Signed.)

To the Directors of the House *in the City of Boston.*

GENTLEMEN,

We the subscribers Selectmen of the Town of
Certify, That of said town, and a citizen of this
Commonwealth, is a person of moral character, industrious
habits, good disposition, and in every respect a suitable person
to bind an apprentice to.

Witness our hands this *day of* 18
(Signed.)

} *Selectmen.*

This Indenture Witnesseth.

THAT Directors of the
House of Industry, and also Directors of the House for the
Employment and reformation of Juvenile Offenders in the City
of Boston, within the County of Suffolk, and Commonwealth of
Massachusetts, by virtue of the power vested in them, by an
act of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, passed March 4,
1826, "entitled an Act concerning Juvenile Offenders in the
City of Boston," and also by a Resolve of the City Council of the
City of Boston, constituting the Directors of the House of In-

dustry to be the Directors of the House for the Employment and Reformation of Juvenile Offenders, they have placed, and by these presents, do place and bind out, on account of

now in said House by legal authority,
unto as a , to be by
employed, and to serve from the date hereof, until he the
said shall arrive at the age of to wit : the
day of one thousand eight hundred and

And the said doth hereby promise, covenant and agree to teach the said or cause to be taught, to read, write, and cipher, and give, or cause to be given, proper moral and religious instruction ; and also the art of And the said doth further promise, covenant and agree, that he will find, provide for, and allow unto said sufficient and suitable meat, drink, washing, lodging, and apparel, and all other necessities, both in sickness and in health, during the time aforesaid ; and at the expiration thereof, that he will furnish the said with two full suits of good clothes, one for the Sabbath, and the other for working days. Also, that the said shall present said to the Directors of said House, immediately preceding or at the time said is of lawful age ; and in case said for any cause which may be deemed sufficient and reasonable to the Directors, cannot appear as before stated ; he the said further promises and agrees, to furnish within thirty days from the time said is of lawful age, said Directors with a certificate from the Selectmen of the town in which he resides, certifying that the said has fulfilled all the conditions of this Indenture ; and the said further promises to give or cause to be given to the said Directors, written information, at least once in each year, relative to the health, capacity, general character, &c. of said and for neglecting to fulfil any of the above named conditions, he the said further covenants to pay said Directors, the sum of one hundred dollars.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Directors aforesaid, and the said to this, and one other instrument of the same tenor and date, have set their hands and seals, this day of in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and

Signed, sealed, and delivered, }
in presence of }

NOTE. When children are indented to farmers, it is provided in the Indentures, that when of age, they shall receive from their masters a sum, various according to circumstances, from \$75 to \$150 ; this sum is required to be paid to the Di-

rectors for the use of said child. This provision is made to prevent any unfair compromise between the child and master.

Questions by the Directors of the House of Industry, and of the Institution for the Employment and Reformation of Juvenile Offenders.

Question. 1. Have this board authority to bind out Children from the institution for the employment and reformation of juvenile offenders, whose settlements are in other Towns in this Commonwealth?

Answer. I am of opinion that by the terms of the "act concerning juvenile offenders in the City of Boston" passed March 4th, 1826 the Directors of this institution, have power to bind out *all* minors duly committed to their custody, without regard to the circumstance, whether their legal settlement is in the City or in any other town in the Commonwealth, the Directors governing themselves in the mode of executing this authority, by the rules prescribed in the 4th, 5th, and 6th, Sections of the Act providing for the relief and support, employment and removal of the poor, passed Feb. 26. 1794.

2d. Have this board a right to charge other towns in this State, for the support of children in the House of employment and reformation of juvenile offenders, whose parents have their legal settlements in such towns?

Answer. This is a question of some difficulty but upon an examination and comparison of the various Statutes relating to the subject, I am inclined to the opinion, that the City of Boston is entitled to charge the support and maintenance of minors who are duly committed to the institution for juvenile offenders, to the towns where such minors have their legal settlements. If this is not the true construction of the acts, the City of Boston, besides the additional trouble to its public officers of managing such an establishment, would be assessed for an undue proportion of the expenses of maintaining and instructing and reforming youthful offenders;—a very meritorious service which I can not think the Legislature intended to reward in this manner. I conceive that this institution for juvenile offenders, is

only a branch of the establishment of the House of Industry, with additional powers of detention and coercion, to which persons committed to said house merely as *paupers*, are not subjected.

I advise therefore that the accounts for the support &c. of minors under these circumstances, be made out and rendered to the officers of other Towns in the same manner as accounts for paupers in the House of Industry are rendered, and that a suit be brought against any town refusing to pay for the support of a minor duly settled there, in order to try the legal question,—that an explanatory act may be obtained from the Legislature, in case the decision of the Supreme Judicial Court should be against the City.—

CHARLES P. CURTIS, *City Solicitor*.

July 14, 1827.

NO. 3, JUVENILE INSTITUTION, SOUTH BOSTON,

Jan 14, 1829.

To the Directors.

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total
Whole number of inmates, last Report,	94	11	105
Received during the week,			
	94	11	105
Indented,	2	} 3	
Discharged,			
Escaped,			
Deceased,	1		
Inmates now in the House,	91	11	102
EMPLOYMENT DURING THE WEEK.			
Boys at Hat Making,	16		
“ “ Basket Making,	15		
“ “ Hair Work,	27		
“ “ Tailoring,			
“ “ Police,	15		
Monitor,	3		
On Oakum,	10		
— at the Office,	1		
— and — at home,	1	1	
Girls at House work,		1	
“ “ Sewing and Knitting,		8	
—, —, —, and —, in Solitude,	3	1	
In the Hospital,			
In the Cells,			
	91	11	102

Superintendent.

Manufactured in the House last week on account of the Institution.

13 Hats at 1s6	3,25
42 days work at Basket making, at 10 cts.	4,20
200 lbs. Hair picked, at 2 cts.	4,00
	\$11,45
1 pair Socks—1 Shirt—2 Gowns—1 pair Mittens—3 Caps	
—21 Handkerchiefs—1 pair Suspenders.	

Supplies received the past week.

20 bbls. Flour—6 Lamps and Sconces—3 Lamps and
Stands—12 lbs. Beef—3 lbs. Butter.

Superintendent.

(Dec., 1888, 20,000)

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

One volume allowed at a time, and obtained only by card; to be kept 14 days (or seven days in the case of fiction and juvenile books published within one year) without fine; not to be renewed; to be reclaimed by messenger after 21 days, who will collect 20 cents besides fine of 2 cents a day, including Sundays and holidays; not to be lent out of the borrower's household, and not to be transferred; to be returned at this Hall.

Borrowers finding this book mutilated or unwarrantably defaced, are expected to report it; and also any undue delay in the delivery of books.

**No claim can be established because of the failure of any notice, to or from the Library, through the mail.

The record below must not be made or altered by borrower.

